

67
THE VICTOR RECORD CO.
RECORDS OF THE
CATALOGUE

MYSORE COINS

IN THE COLLECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT
MUSEUM, BANGALORE.

13

CASE: R. H. CAMPBELL, TUNNEL, V.S.C., 126
AGE: 30. HEIGHT: 5' 10".
WEIGHT: 165 LBS.
EYES: BROWN. HAIR: BLACK.

WIND ENERGY



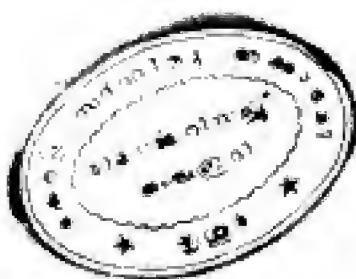
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ASIA VARMA RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
TRICHUR, COCHIN STATE

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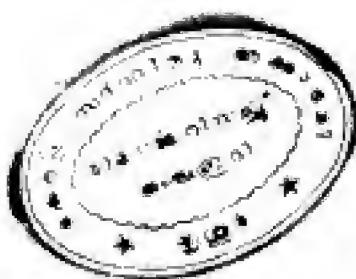




GAMA VARMA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
TRICHUR, COCHIN STATE

14 MAY 1950

mysore coins.



CATALOGUE

OR

MYSORE COINS

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MUSEUM, BANGALORE.

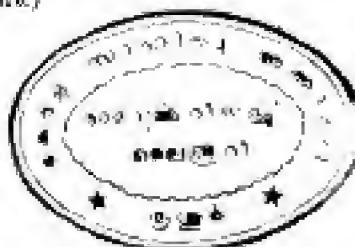
BY

CAPT. R. H. CAMPBELL TUNELL, M.S.C., F.Z.S.,

MEMBER OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON,
FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF SCIENCES, LETTERS, AND ART OF LONDON.

(Under instructions from the Government of His Highness
The Maharajah of Mysore.)

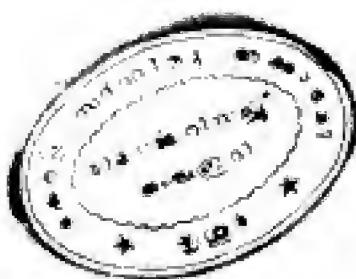
With Five Plates.



MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1889.



INTRODUCTION.

The coinage of Mysore may be said to fall naturally into the three following distinct divisions :—

- i. Those struck prior to the usurpation of Haidar.
- ii. Those issued under the Muhammadan rule.
- iii. Those struck subsequent to the overthrow of that power and the restitution of the Hindu line.

Regarding the coins in use during the first of these three periods but very little is known. The earliest issue, known with any degree of certainty to have been that of a ruler of the province, is represented in the collection by No. 62, a coin which was struck by Kanthirava Narasa Raja, of the Udaiyar dynasty, who reigned over Mysore in the first half of the seventeenth century. This minute coin, weighing but from six to eight grains, corresponded approximately with the fanams, of which large numbers were struck by the surrounding princes and chieftains, and was probably one of the earliest of that series which subsequently formed part of the recognized system of the Hindus and of some of the European powers who struck coins in the South of India; the 'Canteroy' pagoda, to one-tenth of which this fanam was equivalent, having been merely a nominal coin. After this sovereign the history of the coinage of the country is again buried in obscurity, but there can be no doubt but that for some time prior to Haidar, the small copper coins bearing on one side the figure of a deity, an animal or a Kannarese numeral were those in common use. A large number of these copper pieces bear the figure of an elephant, sometimes alone, at others surmounted by a crescent moon, and at others again by a sun and moon. Nothing is, however, known regarding any issues in the more precious metals. Probably, as in most of the Hindu lines in Southern India, no silver coinage was at this early period in existence. It is, however, well within the range of possibility that the series of coins commonly known as the Gajapati pagoda and fanam were

in reality the issues of the Mysore kings. While a floriated device here takes the place of the chequered reverse of the copper series, the figure of the elephant agrees with the obverse, and the same emblem appears to have held its place on¹ the coins of the province with more or less frequency throughout all the three periods into which, as we have seen above, its monetary system seems to divide itself. The coins of this series were attributed by Moor and Marsden to the Rajas of Anagundi, by Sir Walter Elliot to the Kōngus or Chōras, and by Wilson to the Gajapati princes of Orissa, but from the fact that the elephant somewhat closely connects them with Mysore and that, while they occur in comparatively large numbers in this province, they are of considerable rarity elsewhere, it is as I have said by no means improbable that they originally hailed from the Mysore mint. It would, however perhaps, be better to postpone all notice of coins of doubtful origin to find a place in a future catalogue of the less certain issues of contemporaneous and neighbouring princes than to include them in one devoted exclusively to the coins proper of the province. In the case of the coins bearing a Kanarese numeral on one side however the same doubt does not exist. There cannot be a question but that these are purely issues of Mysore, though to what the numbers on them refer is at present unknown. Sir Walter Elliot attributes the series to Chāma Rāja V., and adds that his specimens extend from one to thirty-two. During some years' searching in the province and elsewhere, however, I have never procured or seen any specimen bearing a higher numeral than thirty-one, nor are either the Government Museum at Madras or elsewhere or any private collection I know of, in possession of any beyond this number. The coins represented in the collection by Nos. 1 to 5, bearing on one side a battle axe and on the other a tiger, were first attributed to Mysore by

¹ "The princes of this (Wodeyar) dynasty seem to have inherited the cognizance of the elephant from the Kōngus and the Chōras; for it appears on numerous copper coins which are still current in the form of the one paisa, or small elephant cash, and even Tīpu, notwithstanding his love of innovation and contempt of every thing Hindu, condescended to use it on his copper coins."—(*New, Or. Coins of Southern India*, p. 104.)

Marden, and his theory that they are purely Mysore coins, has not, owing to their occurrence, almost exclusively in the province since met with contradiction. The kings of the Udayyar dynasty, during the reigns of the last of whom the coins bearing Kanarese numerals were probably issued are, according to Sir Walter Elliot, as follows:—

Ráj Wodeyar	..	..	..	1578-1617
Cháma Rája IV	..	..	..	1617-1637
Immadi Rája	..	..	..	1637-1638
Kanthiráva Narasa Rája	..	..	..	1638-1659
Kempa Déva Rája	..	..	..	1659-1672
Chitka Déva	..	..	..	1672-1704
Kanjhiruva Rája II	..	..	..	1704-1714
Dodda Krishna Rája	..	..	..	1714-1731
Cháma Rája V	..	..	..	1731-1733

during whose reign Haidar usurped the throne, with which event we enter on the second or Muhammadan period.

As far as is known Haidar struck but few coins. His pagoda, half pagoda, and fanam bore on the obverse the initial letter of his name (ه), while on the reverse he retained the figures of Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul and the latter the deer. This device had been in use previously on the coins struck by the Polygars of Ikkeri, and on his conquest of that part in 1763 Haidar established a mint at Nagar (subsequently known as Bednur), and there struck this coin, to which the name of "Old Bahaduri pagoda" has been given. As Hawkes¹ in his *Sketch of the Coins of Mysore* remarks: "in process of time the dies wearing out, new ones were manufactured of precisely the same device, but with an inferior degree of skill," and of these No. 64 is a striking example. He is also said by the same author to have struck fanams at Calicut, which place he conquered in 1773 and held for some nine years. This coin is said to bear date 1166 (A.H.), but no specimen in gold from this mint, earlier than Tipu's time, finds a place in the Mysore collection. Haidar certainly struck a small half fanam, bearing

¹ *A Brief Sketch of the Gold, Silver and Copper Coinage of Mysore*, by Lieutenant H. P. Hawkes, Bangalore, 1856.

on one side his initial and on the other the Hijrsh date, and it is possible of course that this is the Calicut issue to which Hawkes alludes, though no mint town is mentioned on the coin. During the latter years of his reign he had in circulation a limited number of copper 'paisahs' or $\frac{1}{2}$ cash pieces with an elephant on the obverse and on the reverse the date and place of mintage. Several also occur devoid of dates (cont. Nos. 138 to 144), many of which, from their style, may more probably be attributed to him than to his son. No such issues can however with any degree of certainty be credited to the earlier years of his reign.

Moor, in his *Narrative of Little's Detachment*, mentions the fact that on his cannon Tipu imitated the coat of arms of the English East India Company, which consisted of a shield divided transversely into four parts, in each of which appears one of the letters of the company's monogram, V.E.I.C., but substituted for these those which went to form his father's name, viz., \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{S} , and guns bearing this device are still sometimes met with in and around Seringapatam and Mysore. Neither he nor any other writer, however, as far as I can learn, mentions the occurrence of any such device on either Tipu's or his father's coins. The small copper issues of the period struck by the East India Company bear this device, and specimens occasionally occur, though very rarely, in which one or two characters appear which look far more like the Persian letters in Haidar's name than the initials of the East India Company. Unfortunately, however, not one has yet been found sufficiently perfect to enable one to speak with certainty. There can, however, be little doubt, but that, should these occur, both the coins and the marks on the "musquets and cannonees" were more probably the work of Haidar than of his son, who was as peculiar for the neatness and fine execution of his coins as his father was for his carelessness in this respect.

Passing now to the coins of Tipu, we find at once far greater profusion, variety, and beauty combined with a number of innovations in the names of pieces and their dates which for a long time perplexed the student of numismatics. Whereas his father issued coins only in accordance with the Hindu system of pagoda and fanam, Tipu had in circulation a complete series of issues in

accordance with the mohur and rupee system of the Muhammadans as well. In all of these, from his accession in A.H. 1197 till 1200, he followed the usual Hijrah system, which dates from the flight of the prophet from Mecca, an event which took place on ¹ the fourth day of the first month of Rabi ; and this according to the calculation of M. Causin de Perceval was June 20th, A.D. 622. In the fifth year of his reign he abandoned this, the usual Muhammadan method of reckoning, which was in accordance with a lunar system and substituted a solar one of his own invention, to which he applied the name *عیدی* (Mithali, or as it should more properly be called Maulédi as dating from the prophet's birth in A.D. 571, the term being derived from the Arabic "Maulúd",—born). Hence the coins struck during A.H. 1201 bear the date 1215, the numerals being written from right to left instead of from left to right as usual. In 1224 he also introduced a fresh system by which each year had a distinctive letter, the first being distinguished by ¹ (ا), the next by ² (ب), the third by ³ (ت) and so on according to alphabetical order up to 1297 A.M., in which year he fell at the taking of Seringapatam.

In his coins struck in accordance with the Mahomedan type of mohur and rupee, he also changed the system of cyclic years known as the هـ (abjed) then in vogue, and substituted one of his own invention in which the value attributed to each letter was in accordance with its position in the Persian alphabet, and to which he therefore assigned the name هـ (abtas) from the first four letters, the value of each being assigned as follows:—

The whole cycle was divided into sixty years as in the Brihaspati system of the Hindus and for each year a name chosen, in

⁴ Hughes' *Dictionary of Japan*, p. 174.

which the sum of the numerical value of the letters was equal to the year.

" To explain this by an example, we shall take the year 42 of the cycle corresponding with 1785 of J.C., 1202 of the Hijrah, 1216 of the Sultan's new era and the sixth of his reign. The number 42 may be expressed by various combinations of the letters of the *alif*, but if we produce it by adding together ω 30, 11, 10 and again 1, we shall at the same time compose the word *لـ*, *sirā* 'odoriferous,' which is the name appropriated to the forty-second year of the cycle, and such we find it on the coins." The following table will show the various methods employed by Tipu to distinguish the various years of his reign, the first column showing that of the Christian era, the second that of the Hijrah, the third that newly introduced, the fourth that of the *عـ* or year of the reign, the fifth that of the new cycle, and the sixth the literal or letter year.

A.D.	A.H.	A.M.	Year of reign.	Cyclic year.	Letter year.
1785-86	..	1197	..	۱	۱
1786-87	..	1198	..	۲	۲
1787-88	..	1199	..	۳	۳
1788-89	..	1200	..	۴	۴
1789-90	۱۲۱۵	۵	۵
1790-91	۱۲۱۶	۶	۶
1791-92	۱۲۱۷	۷	۷
1792-93	۱۲۱۸	۸	۸
1793-94	۱۲۱۹	۹	۹
1794-95	۱۲۲۰	۱۰	۱۰
1795-96	۱۲۲۱	۱۱	سـ
1796-97	۱۲۲۲	۱۲	دـ
1797-98	۱۲۲۳	۱۳	هـ
1798-99	۱۲۲۴	۱۴	ـ
1799-80	۱۲۲۵	۱۵	ـ
1800-81	۱۲۲۶	۱۶	ـ
1801-82	۱۲۲۷	۱۷	ـ

At the time of the introduction of his new era Tipu also gave new names to the various coins which he struck and which were as follows :—

¹ Marsden's *Historical Orientalia*, part II, p. 104. It is to the careful research of this able numismatist that we are indebted for the explanation of the system.

Gold.—**امانی** - 'Ahmadí for mohur ; - سدھی - Siddiki for half mohur ; **نالوچی** - Fáráki for pagoda ; and possibly **فرمی** - Farkhi (or Farbi) for fanam.

Silver.—**مددھی** - Haidari for double rupee ; **امانی** - Amáni for rupee ; **امانی** - 'Ahmadí for half rupee ; **پارٹی** - Bákri for quarter rupee ; **ھٹھی** - Jafari for one-eighth of a rupee ; **کاشمی** - Kázmí for one-sixteenth of a rupee, and **ھٹھی** - Khízí for one thirty-second of a rupee.

Copper.—**مشتری** - Mashtrí or **مشتری** - Mashtrí for forty cash or double paisah ; **بیج** or **بیج** - Zalírah or Zalurá for ten cash or one paisah ; **بھرام** - Bahrám for five cash or half paisah ; **اکٹار** for two and a half cash or quarter paisah, and **کھٹب** - Khathb for one and a quarter cash or one-eighth paisah.

Regarding the origin and derivations of these names I am indebted to Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., of the Archaeological Survey, for the following note :—

"One year after the introduction of his new system of dates, Tipú invented a series of new names for his gold and silver coins. These names are well known ; but, as far as I can ascertain, they have not yet been satisfactorily explained. The names of Tipú's series of copper coins, which, with one exception, appear first on part of the coinage of his eleventh year, the Muhibbí year 1221 or A.D. 1792-93, present no difficulty ; they are nothing but the Persian or Arabic designations of certain stars. Most of the subjoined explanations of the names of Tipú's gold and silver coins were suggested to me by a Muhammadan gentleman, Mr. Hahibé-dílm of the Hyderabad Civil Service, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making when on a short holiday trip to Mysore and Seringapatam.

"Tipú's gold mohur is called **امانی** - Ahmadí, his half gold mohur **سددھی** - Siddiki, and his pagoda **نالوچی** - Fáráki. His silver coins are the double rupee or **مددھی** - Haidari, the rupee or **امانی** - Imáni, the half rupee or **پارٹی** - 'Ahmadí, the quarter rupee or **پارٹی** - Bákri, the two-anna piece or **ھٹھی** - Jafari, the one-anna piece or **کاشمی** - Kázmí, and the half-anna piece or **ھٹھی** - Khízí.

"Among the silver coins, the rupee or Imáni is undoubtedly so called after the twelve Imáms. This fact gives us a clue to the derivation of the names of the remaining silver coins. Each of them, except the smallest, refers to the name of one of the Imáms. The largest coin, the double rupee or Haidari, is so called from **پارٹی** - Haidar, a surname of the first Imám Ali. The fractions of the

rupee are successively named after the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh Imám, viz., the 'Abidi after ﷺ - Zainul-'Abidin or ﷺ - 'Abid Dimér; the Bákiri after ﷺ - Muhammad Bákír; the Ju'fari after ﷺ - Ju'far Súdik; and the Kázimí after ﷺ - Músa Kázim. The name of the half-rupee piece or Khízr¹ is derived from ﷺ - Khwája Khízr, a prophet who is said to have drunk of the fountain of life and is considered to be the mint of the waters.

" The names of Típú's gold coins likewise refer to Muhammadan saints. The gold mohur or Ahmadi is derived from ﷺ - Ahmad, one of the designations of the prophet himself; the Síddíki from ﷺ - Abú Bakr Síddík, the first khalífa, and the Fárúki from ﷺ - 'Umar Fárúk, the second khalífa.

" The largest of Típú's copper coins is the double paísa.² It bears two names: عثمانی - 'Usmáni and مختاری - Muhsatari. The first of these names is met with on coins of the Mauládi years 1218 and 1219. It is derived from عثمان - 'Usmán ibn 'Affán, the third khalífa, and is thus connected with the above-mentioned series of names of the gold coins. When in the Mauládi year 1221 Típú started a series of names for his smaller copper coins derived from those of different stars, the designation 'Usmáni did not agree with the rest. Accordingly the double paísa of the Mauládi year 1222 and of the following years bear a new denomination, viz., Muhsatari, the Arabic name of the planet Jupiter. The name of the paísa is زر or زر and that of the half paísa زر. Zahra and Bahram are the Persian designations of the planets Venus and Mars. The quarter paísa is the زر - Akhtar, which in Persian signifies a 'star.'

" Maraden notices 'a minute coin intended for a half Akhtar or eighth part of a paísa, on one side of which is the elephant, with the letter زر and on the other, the denomination of the money, being a word that may be read کاتب - Katib, but is by no means distinct.' My collection contains two varieties of this coin.³ Both have on

¹ Dr. Buchanan's *Journey from Madras through the countries of Mysore, Coorgs, and Malabar*, vol. I., p. 128, note.

² Moor's *Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment*, p. 475.

³ The Persian spelling زر is found on the coins struck at Pottan (Seringapatam), the Hindustani spelling زر on those struck at Nagar.

⁴ *Numismata Orientalia Illustrata*, part II., p. 725.

⁵ In his valuable *Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Madras Museum*, Mr. Edgar Thurston figures a "one-eighth paísa" struck at Bangalore in 1218 and one struck at Salimkhád (Satyamangalam) in the same year. I possess other coins of the same value of which one was struck at Tuttam in 1218 and another in Bangalore in 1219. The third bears the date 1222 and on the reverse the two words کاتب مغرب, the name of the mint town having apparently been omitted by the engraver.

the obverse an elephant facing right, and on the reverse the legend
 سلطان پاتن 'struck at Pattan,' and over it the designation which is
 clearly not سلطان, but سلطان کوہ, the Arabic name of the postur, a
 title which aptly fits in with the rest of the system followed by Tipû
 in naming his other copper coins. The first of the two coins has the
 letter س over the elephant on the obverse and the date 1224 over the
 legend on the reverse; the second coin bears the letter ک and the
 date 1225 in the corresponding places. As on Tipû's larger copper
 issues the letters س, ک, م and ف stand in combination with the dates
 1224, 1223, 1226, and 1227, respectively, Marsda's coin which bore
 the letter م must have been struck in the Maulidi year 1226 or
 A.D. 1767-68.¹¹

All the coins issued during Tipû's reign also bear the name of the mint town in which they were struck, though in many instances fanciful titles apparently take the place of the name by which the town is now commonly known. Thus ¹ Chendagal, a small village on the outskirts of Seringapatam, appears as Khala-khabâd, the mint of Feiz Ilîsâr, translated by Marsden "*in castello abundantis*" is applied to Gooty (?); the modern Bedour is known by its older appellation of Nagar; new Calicut appears as ² Farakbi, Darwar as ³ Khîrshâdshâd, Satyemangal as Salûmabâd, Seringapatam as Patan or Pattan, the city par excellence, a title which one still frequently hears applied to it. Calicut and Bangalore alone appear under the names by which they are now known, while Farakhab Hissâr, Nasarâbâd and Zafarâbâd remain unrecognizable among the names of modern towns in the province.

Different forms of borders also adorn the issues of the various mints. All Tipu's gold and silver coins we find surrounded by a double lined circle enclosing a ring of dots with the exception of one or two Nukaras and Rupees (cont. No. 116, pl. II.) which are

¹⁴ "Khalekabad was a name given by Tipoo to the town of Chendghul near Sringerpetam,"—Bawkes' *Princ of Mysore*, p. 5.

¹⁴ On some of the copper money we find it "مکان," to stand apparently for the name of a place, otherwise called new Calicut. — Macaulay, p. 711.

3. "The new name which Tigré has given, we understand, to Darwar, but we do not recognize in it any analogy to existing circumstances or any direction in the application other than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice."—*Moore's Narrative of Tigré's Detachment*, p. 458.

ornamented with a rayed circle. The copper issues of Seringapatam, Bangalore, Nuzarbar, Kalikat and Farakhi usually have the common border, though a plain lined circle frequently adorns the obverse of those of Bangalore. Those struck at Nagar have likewise a circle of two plain lines, those of Salamahad and Zafarabâd a rayed circle, those of Feiz Hissar one of dotted flowers, those of Khulakhâbâd and Farnkhâbâd Hissar a ring of dashes between two lines and those of Salâmatâd and Zahrahâd a ring of rays.

In 1799, at the fall of Seringapatam, Tipî was killed and the Hindu line in the person of Krishna Raja Udeiyur restored. The old form of pagoda, half pagoda, and fanam, bearing the figures of Siva and Parvati, was reintroduced, " Sri Krishna Raja " in Nagari character taking the place of Haidar's initial. A copper coin too, with the same reverse but with an elephant surmounted by the sun and moon on the obverse (No. 285) was struck. A series of rupees, half rupees, and quarter rupees were also put into circulation, in which the pattern of the corresponding issues of the East India Company was followed. These (Nos. 256 to 277) were struck at Mysore in the name of the reigning Mughal Emperor Shah 'Alam, but the dates on these appear utterly irreconcilable. On the obverse appears a year which one would naturally expect to follow the Hijrah system, and on the reverse the ميلاد or year of the reign, but these neither agree with one another nor do the ميلاد years fit in with either the reigns of the king who struck them or of him in whose name they were struck. For instance those of 1214 have the ميلاد year 39; those of 1221, 45; those of 1222, 64; those of 1227, 95, a number incomprehensible in connection with the ميلاد year of the reign of any sovereign. A smaller set of silver coins, known as the Chamundi series, consisting of a quarter rupee and half and quarter fanam was also struck, bearing on one side the dancing figure of Chamundi. On the reverse of the larger issue appears the name of the ruling monarch in Persian, while on the two smaller ones the words " Mayili batuu " in Kannarese, though it is hard to say what the meaning of the word.¹

¹ This word is spelt on different specimens " Mayili, Meilie, and Milay. Rice in his *Mysore Gazetteer* says: " The meaning of the word *Mayili* is not very clear. It may be connected with an old Kannada word *Mappi*, signifying token, exchange."

Mayili, which also appears both in Kannarese and in English on subsequent copper coins and is spelt in various ways, may mean. The copper coins of the earlier portion of the reign bear the elephant, but the later issues the lion and in 1833, when according to Hawkes the mint was transferred from Mysore to Bangalore (though the name of the former was still preserved on the coins) the date in English was added to the obverse and the value of the piece in "cash" in the same language to the reverse. In 1843 the provincial mint was finally closed and the English coinage became the medium of exchange for the province.



TABLE OF THE METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED
IN THIS CATALOGUE.

t	th	s	r	sh	kh
v	b	j	z	g	k
χ	p	χ	h	g	g'
č	t	č	sh	č	l
š	s	š	ə	č	m
ž	þ	ž	z	č	n
č	ch	č	l	č	h
č	h	č	z	č	č
č	kh	č	ə	č	ai
č	d	č	gh	č	ai
č	z	č	f	č	ai

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIGER AND BATTLE-AXE TYPE.				
1	As.	?	A tiger ¹ standing to right: in plain lined circle.	A battle-axe with edge to left: in double-lined circle with dots between. W. 12 grs.
2	"	?	A tiger standing to right: in double-lined circle with dots between.	Same as No. 1. W. 12 grs., Pl. L.
3	"	?	Same as No. 2.	A battle-axe with edge to right: in double lined circle with dots between. W. 12 grs.
4	"	?	Obliterated.	Battle-axe with edge to left: on plain field. W. 12 grs.
CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE.				
5	As.	?	Figure of an elephant, caparisoned, standing to right on plain field.	Double lines crossed at right angles. W. 10.5 grs., Pl. L.
6	"	?	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk elevated.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in open spaces. Pl. L
7	"	?	Figure of an elephant standing to left with crescent moon above: in double lined circle with dots between.	Double lines crossed at right angles with circles in the open spaces.

¹ These coins were first attributed to the Province of Mysore by Nasreddin (Nasiruddin), Pl. II, No. XLIX.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE—cont.				
8	Ae.	?	Same as No. 7, but with sun and moon above the elephant.	Same as No. 7.
				W. 4.5 gm. Pl. I
9	"	?	Same as No. 8, but on a plain field without circle.	Same as No. 7.
				W. 15.5 gm.
10	"	?	Same as No. 8, but with a circle of dots around the elephant.	Same as No. 7.
11	"	?	A seated figure of Lakshmi in a circle of dots.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in each open space.
12	"	?	Figure of Ganesa seated to front.	Double lines crossed at right angles with symbols in each open space.
				W. 4.5 gm.
13	"	?	Same as No. 12.	Same as No. 12.
				W. 15 gm.
14	"	?	Figure of Hanuman standing to right with right arm upraised: on a plain field.	Same as No. 5.
				W. 46.5 gm.
15	"	?	Figure of Garuda kneeling: on a plain field.	Double lines crossed at right angles with traces of symbols in open spaces.
16	"	?	Small figure of a dog standing to right: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15.
				Pl. I.
17	"	?	Figure of a horse standing to left: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE—cont.				
18	Ae.	?	Figure of a bull couchant to left with crescent moon above: enclosed in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 15. W. 40 grs.
19	"	?	Figure of a bull couchant to right: in a lined circle.	Single lines crossed at right angles with a circle in each space. W. 30 grs.
20	"	?	Figure of a deer galloping to right with sun and moon above: in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 7. Pl. I.
21	"	?	Figure of a fish to left: in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 15. Pl. I.
22	"	?	Figure of a peacock standing to right: in a lined circle.	Same as No. 15.
23	"	?	A hilted sword with edge to right: in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 16.
24	"	?	A bell with symbols on either side: in a circle of dots.	Same as No. 15.
25	"	?	Figure of a boar 'merchant' to left: on a plain field.	Single lines crossed at right angles. W. 14 grs.
26	"	?	A man on horseback riding to right: on a plain field.	Cross lines much obliterated. W. 17.5 grs.
27	"	?	Figure of a gryphon couchant to right: in a circle of dots.	Single lines crossed at right angles with a cross in each space. W. 19 grs.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CHEQUERED REVERSE TYPE—cont.				
28	As.	?	Figure of a gryphon facing left with right paw upraised: on a plain field.	Same as No. 15.
KANARESE NUMERAL TYPE.				
29	As.	?	Numeral, ∞ (1, Kan.): in a circle of dots.	Double lines crossed at right angles with traces of symbols in open spaces. W. 41.1 gm., Pl. L.
30	o	?	Same as No. 29.	Same as No. 29. W. 17 gm.
31	o	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (2, Kan.).	Same as No. 29. W. 46 gm.
32	o	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (3, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
33	o	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (4, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
34	o	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (5, Kan.).	Same as No. 29. W. 41 gm.
35	o	?	Same as No. 34.	Same as No. 34. W. 26.1 gm.
36	o	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (6, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
37	o	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (7, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
38	o	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ∞ (8, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.

PAS-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KANARESE NUMERAL TYPE— <i>cont.</i>				
39	Ae.	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (9, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
40	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (10, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
41	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (11, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
42	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (12, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
43	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (13, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
44	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (14, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
45	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (15, Kan.).	Same as No. 29. PL.
46	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (16, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
47	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (17, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
48	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (18, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
49	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (19, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
50	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (20, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
51	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (21, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.
52	“	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral ≈ (22, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.

PRE-MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—cont.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.				
KANARESE NUMERAL TYPE—cont.								
63	Ae.	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral as (23, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.				
54	?	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral as (24, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.				
55	?	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral as (25, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.				
56	?	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral as (26, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.				
57	?	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral as (27, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.				
58	?	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral as (28, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.				
59	?	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral as (29, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.				
60	?	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral as (30, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.				
61	?	?	Same as No. 29, but numeral as (31, Kan.).	Same as No. 29.				
Pl. I.	THE CANTEROT FASAM.							
KANTIRÁVA NARASA RÁJA.								
62	Au.	1638 -50	Figure of Vishnu in the Narasimha Avatar.	Illegible.				
W. 45 grs., Pl. I.	MUHAMMADAN PERIOD.							
HAIDAR.								
PARVATI.								
63	Au.	?	Haider's initial (c) on a granulated surface.	Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul the latter the deer. W. 12 grs., Pl. I.				

MOHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HAIDAR—cont.				
PAGODA—cont.				
64	Au.	†	The same as No. 63, but the c reversed.	Same as No. 63.
HALF PAGODA.				
65	Au.	‡	Same as No. 63.	Same as No. 63. W. 24 grs.
FANAM.				
66	Au.	†	Same as No. 63.	Same as No. 63. W. 1.5 grs.
HALF FANAM.				
67	Au.	1196 ¹	Haidar's initial (c): on a plain field in circle of dots.	1196 c (year 1196).
TEN CASH.				
68	Ae.	1196	Elephant: on a plain field standing right.	1196 c 10 c (Struck at Seringsapatam in the year 1196). W. 180 grs.

¹ In each instance the date given in this column is that which occurs upon the coin. A reference to the Introduction will show the year of the Christian era to which it corresponds.

In the villages around Seringsapatam this name, which properly means "city," is still in frequent use. Regarding it Moore, in his narrative of the operations of Captain Little's detachment against Tipu, remarks: "By natives of the upper southern provinces it is called *Patna*, as it was always in our camp and line; by those who have much intercourse with Europeans in more distant parts of the Peninsula it is, perhaps, in compliance partly with our custom called *Seringapatam*, which is the way in which intelligent Europeans pronounce it in general; by some it is called *Seringapatam*, and by others *Seringapattam*. On all Tipu's coins it is invariably impressed $\text{c} \text{g} \text{c}$ *Patna*, or as we should write it in English *Patton*." (Moore, p. 196.)

MOHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HAIDAR—cont.				
TWENTY CASH.				
69	A.D.	7	Same as No. 68.	بِسْمِ رَبِّ الْكَوَافِرِ (Struck at Bellary).
TIFU				
PACOBAS.				
70	Au.	1197	هـ (Haidar's initial and the numeral ١, signifying the first year of the reign): on a granulated field in a lined circle.	هـ (He is a just king). Year of the Hijrah 1197.
W. Bligh, Pl. I.				
71	..	1198	هـ (Haidar's initial with the numeral ٢, signifying the second year of the reign and the mint town Nager ¹): on a granulated surface in a lined circle with ring of dots outside.	Same as No. 70, but date (1198).
W. Bligh, Pl. I.				
72	..	1199	Same as No. 71, but numeral ٣ (3).	Same as No. 70, but date ١١٩٩ (1199).
W. Bligh, Pl. I.				
73	..	1200	Same as No. 71, but numeral ٤ (4).	Same as No. 70, but date ١٢٠٠ (1200).
1 The modern Bedour.				

MOUNTAIN PENGUIN—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TIPU—cont.	
			Paedas—cont.	
74	Ant.	1215	Same as No. 71, but numeral * (6).	Same as No. 70, but date ^ع (1215), and the word ^ع (Muhammed) above the inscription.
75	"	1215	Haidar's initial and the name of the mint town ^ع (Seringapatam) combined with numeral * (5) in the ^ع on a granulated surface in a lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as No. 74, but having the date written ^ع . R. L.
76	"	1216	ع ^ع س-ن-ع (Parukhi (struck at Nagar in the sixth year of the reign).	ع ^ع س-ن-ع ^ع (Muhammad. He is the only just king. Year 1216). R. L.
77	"	1216	ع ^ع س-ن-ع (Haidar's initial and the name of the mint town Dharwar with the numeral 6).	Same as No. 74, but with date ^ع (1216).
78	"	1216	ع ^ع س-ن-ع ^ع ("Parukhi struck at Seringapatam in the sixth year (of the reign); " Haidar's initial being combined with the name of the mint town as in No. 75).	Same as No. 76.
79	"	1217	Same as No. 78; but numeral * (7).	Same as No. 78, but date ^ع (1217).

¹ In this coin for the first time we find the M&ol;di era taking the place of the I&ls;trij, the numerals being written from right to left and not as usual. See Introduction, page 9.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
PAOOGAS—cont.				
80	Au.	1217	<i>Al-^lah ^ula ^ula ^ula</i> (Farū-khāti struck at Khurshidnād ¹).	Same as No. 79. Pl. L.
81	"	1218	Same as No. 78, but numeral ^u (8)	Same as No. 78, but date ^u (1218).
82	"	1218	Same as No. 80, but numeral ^u (8).	Same as No. 81.
83	"	1220	² Same as No. 78, but numeral ^u (10).	Same as No. 78, but date ^u (1220).
84	"	1221	Same as No. 78, but numeral ^u (11).	Same as No. 78, but date ^u (1221).
PAKANA.				
85	Au.	1198	Haidar's initial : (c) on a plain field within a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	<i>u^u u^u u^u u^u</i> (Struck at Seringapatam in the year 1198). W. L. P.
86	"	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date ^u (1199).

¹ Moor states that this may be another name for Dharwar, but adds: "We do not recognise in it any analogy to existing circumstances, or any direction in the application other than what seems to have arisen from whim and caprice." Narasimha also remarks on the peculiarity of "this *farūkhi* or substitute for the *pagoda*," and states that the name was given "by Tipu to one of the cities of his kingdom, instead of its ancient appellation, supposed to be Darwar." The fact, however, that the name Dharwar actually occurs on a similar issue of the previous year, but as far as is at present known in no other, while specimens from the Mint at Khurshidnād occur only in the next two, renders the theory of the change of name a possible one, especially when Tipu's love of change is taken into consideration.

² In this coin the numerals signifying the year of the reign are written from right to left as in the dates of the Mālikī era.

MUSHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
FAKIRAM—cont.				
87	AU.	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date written (1200).
88	"	1215	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date written (1215).
89	"	1216	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date written (1216).
90	"	1217	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date written (1217).
91	"	1218	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date written (1218).
92	"	1219	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date written (1219).
93	"	1222	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but date written (1222).
94	"	1221(?)	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 85, but numerals above 8 (12). ¹
95	"	1198	Same as No. 85.	वा॒ ला॒ ल॒ क॒ल॒ (Kallikatt year 1198): in lined circle and ring of dots.
96	"	1199	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date written (1199).
97	"	1200	Same as No. 85.	Same as No. 95, but date written (1200). Pl. I.

¹ In this curious little unique coin, either from a mistake on the die or other cause, nothing but the number 12 has been stamped, and this may signify the year of the reign, the word *वृग्या* being omitted of the last two numerals of the M&uladi year 119 (1221), the first two being omitted.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
FANAMS—cont.				
98*	An.	1215	Same as No. 95.	Same as No. 95, but date "1215" (1215).
99	"	1215	Same as No. 95.	Same as No. 95, but date "1215" (1215).
100	"	1216	Same as No. 95.	" ¹²¹⁶ $\omega\beta^2$ " (Parakhi 1216): in lined circle and ring of dots.
101	"	1217	Same as No. 95.	Same as No. 100, but date "1217" (1217).
102	"	1218	Same as No. 95.	Same as No. 100, but date "1218" (1218).
103	"	1198	Same as No. 95.	" ¹¹⁹⁸ $\omega\beta^2$ $\omega\beta^2$ " (Struck at Nagur ² in the year 1198): in a lined circle and ring of dots.
104	"	1199	Same as No. 95.	Same as No. 103, but date "1199" (1199).
105	"	1200	Same as No. 95.	Same as No. 103, but date "1200" (1200).
106	"	1215	Same as No. 95.	Same as No. 103, but date "1215" (1215).
107	"	1216	Same as No. 95.	Same as No. 103, but date "1216" (1216).
108	"	1217	Same as No. 95.	Same as No. 103, but date "1217" (1217).

¹ In A.M. 1215, the year in which this era was first introduced, we find coins bearing the dates of this era but written according to the Hijrah method from left to right. Later in the same year (cont. No. 95) we find the new order from right to left introduced.

² This name which occurs both on the fanams of these three years and on the contemporaneous copper issues has been taken both by Wilks and Mardon to be that given to a fort near Kalicut known as New Kalicut.

³ Bedaur.

Measuring the $P_{\text{HDF}} = \text{constant}$

¹ Khaliqullah was a name given by Tipu to the town of Chundhurut near Srirangapatnam.

"Alimud," as an adjective, usually means "most praiseworthy, but as a noun it is frequently used as a name of the prophet. See foot-note to No. 145.

Regarding the occurrence of the words سال ملوس على سوم باري on this and similar coins, Marsden remarks: "We further observe the peculiar words سوم باري implying the third day of the month Bahar, the object of which precise date is not immediately apparent, nor is it surprising that persons unacquainted with the names given by Tipu to the twelve months of the year should have failed to make even a plausible conjecture on the subject. An examination of the silver and gold coins of the year 1216, when the words سال ملوس are added to 37 of the cycle, will clear up the difficulty and satisfy us that the third day of Embat, or second month of the calendar, is no other than the day of his accession or that on which he extinguished the pretensions (in some degree respected by this father) of the ancient royal family and declared himself Sultan. It corresponds to the 4th May 1782, at which period he was flushed with the victory recently obtained over a British Army on the Malabar Coast."—[Journal of the Orient, 11, 1, p. 710].

Muhammad Fauzi—continued.

• **Richard's initial**

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
DORSAL REVERSE—cont.				
115	Ar.	1218	Same as No. 112, but with the addition of the words محمد (Muhammad) and هادری (Haderi). Date $\text{ش} 1218$ and cyclic year $\text{ش} 12$ (Shatá).	Same as No. 112, but with the addition of the words محمد هادری as in No. 110. Year of reign 8: but cyclic year not mentioned.
116	"	1219	Same as No. 115, but date $\text{ش} 1219$ and cyclic year $\text{ش} 13$ (Zaberjad): the whole enclosed in a rayed circle.	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign 9 (9). The whole enclosed in a rayed circle. Pl. II.
RUPEES.				
117	Ar.	1200	Same as No. 114.	Same as No. 114. W. Regn. Pl. II.
118	"	1216	Same as No. 115, but date $\text{ش} 1216$ and cyclic year $\text{ش} 14$ (Sárá). The name of the coin امانی (Amáni) being added.	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign 1 (6).

¹ Marsden translates the inscription on this coin as follows: "Religio hindustanicae Muhammadis in mundo illustris fit per victoriam Haderi," but allows that it is questionable whether the word محمد should be read in this conjunction, or regarded as independent of the sentence. He adds: "In either case it seems intended to stop the murmurings of those to whom the exclusion of the Hijrah could not fail to give occasion of scandal, and who might have begun to suspect their sovereign of heresy." In fact there is little reason to doubt that had he reigned longer, and enjoyed the leisure of peace, he would have attempted to establish a new religion and to assume a character beyond that of a temporal prince."

² The name of the coin. See Introduction.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
RUBBAS—cont.				
119	Ar.	1217	Same as No. 118, but date වත (1217) and cyclic year ට්‍රි (Sarâb).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ⁺ (7).
120	"	1217	Same as No. 118, but mint town ප්‍රාන්ජ්‍ය (Khânsâlîsâfâd).	Same as No. 115. PL. II.
121	"	1218	Same as No. 118, but date වත (1218) and cyclic year මා (Shâtâ).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ⁺ (8).
122	"	1219	Same as No. 118, but date වත (1219) and cyclic year මා ජ්‍ය (Zabarjad).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ⁺ (9).
123	"	1220	Same as No. 118, but date වත (1220) and cyclic year ජ්‍ය (Sa- har).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ⁺ (10).
124	"	1223	Same as No. 118, but date වත (1223) and cyclic year ජ්‍ය (Shâd).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ⁺ (13).
HALF RUBBAS.				
125	Ar.	1216	Same as No. 118, but the name of the piece අඩි (Abîdî) substituted for අමාමි (Amâmî).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ⁺ (8). W. w. w.
126	"	1217	Same as No. 125, but date වත (1217) and cyclic year ට්‍රි (Sa- râb).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ⁺ (7).
127	"	1218	Same as No. 125, but date වත (1218) and cyclic year මා (Shâtâ).	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ⁺ (8). PL. II.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
HALF RUPEES—cont.				
128	Ar.	1219	Same as No. 125, but date <i>ව්‍යා (1219)</i> and cyclic year <i>ඩැජ් (Zabarjad)</i> .	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ¹ (9).
129	..	1222	Same as No. 125, but date <i>ව්‍යා (1222)</i> and cyclic year <i>ශඩ (Rāsakha)</i> .	Same as No. 115, but year of the reign ¹ (12).
QUARTER RUPEES.				
130	Ar.	1216	محمد بن الظاهر الوريد العامل من (Muhammad, He alone is a great and just king. Year 1216); in double-lined circle and ring of dots.	¹ س - ج - ج - ج - ج (A Bālchri (struck at) Seringapatam. H. Year 6). W. 11 grs.
131	..	1217	Same as No. 130, but date <i>ව්‍යා (1217)</i> .	Same as No. 130, but year ¹ (7).
132	..	1218	Same as No. 130, but date <i>ව්‍යා (1218)</i> .	Same as No. 130, but date ¹ (8).
133	..	1221	Same as No. 130, but date <i>ව්‍යා (1221)</i> .	Same as No. 130, but year ¹ (11). Pl. II.
TWO-ANNA PIECES.				
134	Ar.	1221	ව්‍යා ගැජ් සැස් මාරු (Muhammad. Struck at Seringapatam. H. 1221).	¹ ගැජ් සැස් (‘‘Jafrī’’ year of the reign 11). W. 18 grs. Pl. II.

¹ In this coin, as in No. 78, Haider's initial (ජ) is combined with the ග of the mint town.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
ONE-ANNA PIECE.				
135	Ar.	1221	تیپوس (Struck at Seringapatam).	کامپنی میں جلوس (A kiziri of the Company). Struck in the eighth year of the reign).
HALF-ANNA PIECE.				
136	Ar.	1222	تیپوس (A kiziri of the 12th year (?)).	تیپوس (Struck at the royal residence). W. 19 grs.
TIPU (?).				
UNDATED ISSUES.				
PENNY CASH.				
137	Ar.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised. Above him a flag with star and four dashes and the word میہندی (Meihendi) below it. The whole in a double lined circle and ring of dots.	تیپوس (Struck at the royal residence). (A "Meihendi") : struck at the "royal residence" Seringapatam : in double lined circle and ring of dots.
TWENTY CASH.				
138	Ar.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right : on a plain field.	(?) تیپوس (Struck at Seringapatam (?)). W. 188.6 grs.
139	..	?	Figure of an elephant standing left : on a plain field.	تیپوس (Struck at Nagur) : on a field ornamented with roses : in a lined circle. W. 170 grs.

¹ In the absence of any date, it is of course impossible to say whether these are issues of Haider or of Tipu.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU (?)—cont.				
UNDATED ISSUES—cont.				
TWENTY CASH—cont.				
140	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right: in a ring of dots.	‘ $\text{ج} \text{م} \text{س}$ ’ (Struck at Serignapatam): on a plain field in double lined circle and ring of dots. W. 114 grm. Pl. III.
TEN CASH.				
141	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing to right: in a double lined circle.	‘ $\text{ج} \text{م} \text{س}$ ’ (Struck at Bangalore) with traces of an ornamental circle. W. 6 grm.
142	.,	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 6 grm.
FIVE CASH.				
143	Ae.	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 3.1 grm.
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
144	Ae.	?	Same as No. 140.	Same as No. 140. W. 21 grm.
TIPU.				
FIVE CASH.				
145	Ae.	1198	Figure of an elephant standing right: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	‘ $\text{ج} \text{م} \text{س}$ ’ (Struck at Nagar in 1198). W. 6 grm.

¹ In this coin Tipu follows his father's method of placing the date on the reverse of the coin.

MUSAHIMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
TWENTY CASH.				
146	Ae.	1200	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢٠٠ (1200) above : in a double lined circle and ring of dots.	جے۔ ١٢٠٠ (Struck at Seringspatam) on an ornamental field : in double lined circle and ring of dots.
147	"	1200	Figure of an elephant standing right with date above ١٢٠٠ (1200) : in double lined circle.	جے۔ ١٢٠٠ (Struck at Nagar) on an ornamental field : in double lined circle and ring of dots.
FIVE CASH.				
148	Ae.	?	Figure of an elephant standing right : in double lined circle and ring of dots.	Same as No. 146.
149	"	1200	Same as No. 147.	Same as No. 147. W. 45.5 grm.
TWENTY CASH.				
150	Ae.	1215	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ١٢١٥ (1215) above : in double lined circle and ring of dots.	جے۔ ١٢١٥ (Struck at Seringspatam) : in double lined circle and ring of dots.
151	"	1215	Same as No. 150, but Mâlidi date written ١٢١٥ (1215) : according to the new method.	Same as No. 150. Pl. III.
152	"	1215	Same as No. 151, but the elephant standing right with paw upraised.	جے۔ ١٢١٥ (Struck at Kallikut) on ornamental field : in double lined circle and ring of dots. Pl. III.

MOHAMMEDAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
TWENTY CASH—cont.				
153	A.s.	1218	Same as No. 152, but date $\text{ع}١٨$ (1218).	Same as No. 152.
154	“	1215	Figure of an elephant standing right: on plain field with date $\text{ع}١٥$ (1215) above: in circle of double lines.	$\text{ج}٢ \text{س}٢$ (Struck at Nagar) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
155	“	1215	Figure of an elephant standing left with date $\text{ع}١٥$ (1215) above: in circle of double lines with dotted stars between.	$\text{ج}٢ \text{س}٢$ (Struck at Feroz Hissar): in double lined circle with ring of dotted flowers between.
Pl. III.				
TEN CASH.				
156	A.s.	1201	Figure of an elephant standing left with date $\text{ع}٠١$ (1201) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	$\text{ج}٢ \text{س}٢$ (Struck at Boringapatam) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
157	“	1215	Same as No. 154, but date above elephant $\text{ع}١٥$ (1215).	Same as No. 156.
158	“	1215	Same as No. 156, but date above elephant $\text{ع}١٥$ (1215).	Same as No. 156.

¹ This is one of the few known instances in which Tipu has followed the Hijrah method of calculation after the introduction of his new system. In the following date we have the new system employed, but the numerals still written as in the old method, while in No. 158 we have the new era followed as in most issues of later years.

MOHAMMEDAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
TEN CARA—cont.				
159	As.	1215	Figure of an elephant caparisoned standing to left with date هـ ١٢١٥ (1215) above: in double lined circle and ring of dashes.	جـ ١٢١٥ (Struck at Khâlakhabâd): in double lined circle and ring of dashes. Pl. IV.
160	“	1215	Same as No. 154.	Same as No. 154. Pl. III.
FIVE CARA.				
161	As.	1215	Same as No. 150.	Same as No. 150.
162	“	1215	Figure of an elephant standing right with date هـ ١٢١٥ (1215) above: in double lined circle.	جـ ١٢١٥ (Struck at Bangalore) on ornamental field: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
163	“	1216	Same as No. 158.	Same as No. 159.
TWENTY CARA.				
164	As.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing right with date هـ ١٢١٦ (1216) above: in double lined circle.	Same as No. 162.
165	“	1216	Same as No. 160, but date هـ ١٢١٦ (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 160, but the field ornamented with dotted flowers.
166	“	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date هـ ١٢١٦ (1216) above: in rayed circle.	جـ ١٢١٦ (Struck at Salâmsâd): in rayed circle. Pl. IV.

¹ In this instance the Hijrah year 1208 is expressed according to the new method, but written in accordance with the old as in No. 157.

MOHAMMEDAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
TWENTY CASH—cont.				
167	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date <i>yr</i> (1216) above : in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	مُرَبِّ بِرْهَمَابْ حَسَر (Struck at Farakhibab Hissar) : in double lined circle with ring of dashes between. Pl. III.
168	"	1216	Figure of an elephant standing right with date <i>yr</i> (1216) above : in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	مُرَبِّ بِرْهَمَابْ حَسَر (Struck at Farakhibab Hissar) on ornamental field : in double lined circle with ring of dashes between.
169	"	1216	Same as No. 168, but a ring of dots takes the place of the dashes and the word <i>yr</i> (year) appears under the date.	Same as No. 168, but a ring of dots takes the place of the dashes. Pl. III.
TEN CASH.				
170	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date <i>yr</i> (1216) above : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	Same as No. 160. Pl. III.
171	"	1216	Same as No. 167.	Same as No. 167.
172	"	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date <i>yr</i> (1216) above : in double lined circle.	مُرَبِّ بِرْهَمَابْ (Struck at Bangalore) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
173	"	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date <i>yr</i> (1216) above : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	مُرَبِّ بِرْهَمَابْ (Struck at Nasarbad) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
FIVE CASH.				
174	Ae.	1216	Same as No. 150, but date <i>ව 16</i> (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
175	"	1216	Same as No. 172.	Same as No. 172.
176	"	1216	Same as No. 154, but date <i>ව 16</i> (1216) above the elephant.	Same as No. 154.
177	"	1216	Same as No. 173.	Same as No. 173.
TWENTY CASH.				
178	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date <i>ව 17</i> (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
179	"	1217	Same as No. 178. ¹	م م (Struck at Farakhi): on plain field in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
180	"	1217	Same as No. 172, but date <i>ව 17</i> (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
181	"	1217	Same as No. 167, but date <i>ව 17</i> (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.

¹ This coin and a similar issue of the following year are among the commonest met with in the province, and it may be owing to the large number thus issued that none have been recorded of 1219, while those of the following years are very rare.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
TEN CASH.				
182	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date written (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
183	“	1217	Same as No. 172, but date written (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
184	“	1217	Same as No. 167, but date written (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
185	“	1217	Figure of an elephant standing left with date written (1217) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	Jamādat ḥisār (Struck at Fazī Hissār): on plain field in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
FIVE CASH.				
186	Ae.	1217	Same as No. 150, but date written (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
187	“	1217	Same as No. 172, but date written (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
188	“	1217	Same as No. 164, but date written (1217) above the elephant.	Same as No. 164.

MOHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
TWENTY Cash.				
189	Ae.	1218	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised : date ^ا س (1218) to left of field. Behind the elephant a flag bearing a star : surrounded by a border of dashes. The whole in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	મુહમ્મદ મહેસુન્ મારાલલાલત (An "assemblage" struck at the ^ا royal residence, Nagar) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between. W. 335 grs. Pl. IV.
190	"	1218	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk upraised : date ^ا س (1218) to right of field. Behind the elephant a flag as in No. 189 : the whole in a double lined circle with ring of dashes between.	મુહમ્મદ મહેસુન્ મારાલલાલત (Assemblage struck at the royal residence, Furakhtib Hissir) : in a double lined circle with ring of dots.
190.1	"	1218	Same as No. 189.	Same as No. 189, but mint town સેરા (Seringapatam).
TWENTY Cash.				
191	Ae.	1216	Figure of an elephant standing left with date ^ا س (1216) above : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	મુહમ્મદ મારાલલાલત (Struck at Zafarabad) : in double lined circle and ring of dots. Pl. IV.

¹ In this year the experiment appears to have been tried for the first time of introducing two new coins, the one of the value of 10, the other of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cash.

² I have departed from the usual translation of *મારાલલાલત* as "capital," because in this year, 1218, three different mints have the same title.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU— <i>cont.</i>				
TWENTY CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
192	Ao.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date “ ^ا س 1218” above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
193	..	1218	Figure of an elephant heavily caparisoned and with ornamental head-piece standing left with date “ ^ا س 1218” above : in double lined circle.	Same as No. 154.
194	..	1218	Same as No. 167, but date “ ^ا س 1218” above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
195	..	1218	Same as No. 178, but date “ ^ا س 1218” above the elephant.	Same as No. 179.
TEN CASH.				
196	Ao.	1218	Same as No. 150, but date “ ^ا س 1218” above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
197	..	1218	Same as No. 167, but date “ ^ا س 1218” above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
198	..	1218	Same as No. 172, but date “ ^ا س 1218” above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.

MUSAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
TEN CASH—cont.				
199	As.	1218	Same as No. 179, but date ⁴⁰⁵ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 179.
FIVE CASH.				
200	As.	1218	Same as No. 160, but date ⁴⁰⁵ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 160.
201	"	1218	Same as No. 172, but date ⁴⁰⁵ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
202	"	1218	Same as No. 167, but date ⁴⁰⁵ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 167.
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
203	As.	1218	Same as No. 172, but date ⁴⁰⁵ (1218) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172. W. 20 gm.
TEN CASH.				
204	As.	1219	Same as No. 160, but date ⁴⁰⁵ (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 160.
205	"	1219	Same as No. 172, but date ⁴⁰⁵ (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.

¹ From the close of this year till the introduction of the lettered series, much fewer copper coins appear to have been struck, and those almost entirely from the Serampurian mint.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
FIVE CASH.				
206	Ae.	1219	Same as No. 150, but date 'ت (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
207	"	1219	Same as No. 172, but date 'ت (1219) above the elephant.	Same as No. 172.
TWENTY CASH.				
208	Ae.	1220	Same as No. 150, but date 'ت (1220) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
FORTY CASH.				
209	Ae.	1221	Figure of an elephant standing left with trunk upraised: date 'ت (1221) to right of field: behind the elephant a flag bearing a star: surrounded by waving lines: the whole in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.	عاصي مغرب دارالسلطنة (An 'asman struck at the royal residence, Seringapatam): in a double lined circle and ring of dots between.
TWENTY CASH.				
210	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date 'ت (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
TEN CASH.				
211	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date 'ت (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.

MUSAHIMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
TEN CASH—cont.				
212	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 211, but with the elephant standing right.	Same as No. 150.
FIVE CASH.				
213	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date <i>විජ්‍ය</i> (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
214	"	1221	Same as No. 213, but with the elephant standing right.	Same as No. 150.
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
214.1	Ae.	1221	Same as No. 150, but date <i>විජ්‍ය</i> (1221) above the elephant.	Same as No. 150.
FORTY CASH.				
215	"	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with trunk upraised: behind him a flag bearing a star: surrounded by four waving lines. In field <i>විජ්‍ය</i> ¹ (Mū-kādī 1222).	Same as No. 190.1.

¹ In this year, for the first time, we find the name of the new era introduced on the obverse of the coins.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Medal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
TWENTY CASH.				
216	Ae.	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with date <i>ع۱۲۲۲</i> (Müldü 1222) above; in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	<i>ء۱۲۲۲</i> (A "zabrah" struck at Srirangapatnam): in a double lined circle with ring of dots between.
217	"	1222	Figure of an elephant standing left with date <i>ع۱۲۲۲</i> (Muhammad. Müldü, 1222): in single lined circle.	Same as No. 216. Pl. IV.
218	"	1222	Figure of an elephant standing left with date <i>ع۱۲۲۲</i> (1222) to right of field; in double lined circle.	<i>ء۱۲۲۲</i> (A "zabrah" struck at Nagur): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
TEN CASH.				
219	Ae.	1222	Figure of an elephant standing right with date <i>ع۱۲۲۲</i> (1222) above; in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	Same as No. 150.
220	"	1222	Same as No. 219.	<i>ء۱۲۲۲</i> (Struck at Feiz Hissár): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

¹ Conf. footnote to No. 115.² On all the coins of this value struck in the Nagur mint, the final *a* is written *ا* (alif). See Introduction.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
FIVE CASH.				
221	Ae.	1222	Same as No. 219.	Same as No. 160.
222	"	1222	Same as No. 219.	جے سکھ (An "akh- tar" struck at Serin- gapatam): in double-lined circle with ring of dots between.
223	"	1222	Same as No. 219.	Same as No. 220, but with the addition of the name of the coin سکھ (an akh- tar).
TWENTY CASH.				
224	Ae.	1223	Same as No. 216, but date ته (1223) above the elephant.	Same as No. 216.
225	"	1223		A variant of No. 224.
226	"	1223		A variant of No. 224.
227	"	1223	Same as No. 218, but date ته (1223) above the elephant.	Same as No. 218.
TEN CASH.				
228	Ae.	1223	Figure of an elephant standing left with date تہ (1223) above: in double-lined circle with ring of dots between.	جے سکھ (A "Bal- ram" struck at Serin- gapatam): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
229	"	1223	Same as No. 220.	Same as No. 220.

MUNNAVARADU PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
FIVE CASH.				
230	Ae.	1223	Same as No. 150.	Same as No. 150.
FORTY CASH.				
231	Ae.	1224	Figure of an elephant standing: right behind a flag with 1 (4) in the centre and four convergent lines: in double lined circle and ring of dots.	ستونی مارب دارالسلطنه تم مسحی (A "Mushrafi" struck at the capital, Seringapatam, in the Mālikī year 1224).
TWENTY CASH.				
232	Ae.	1224	Figure of an elephant standing right with letter 1 (4) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	تم زاهره مسحی (A "zahrah" struck at Seringapatam in the Mālikī year 1224): in double lined circles with ring of dots between.
233	—	1224	Figure of an elephant caparisoned standing right: on a plain field with 1 (4) above.	Same as No. 232.
TEN CASH.				
234	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	تم بادی مسحی (A "Badrī" struck at Seringapatam, 1224): in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

MUHAMMADAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
FIVE CASH.				
236	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	(An "akhtar" struck at Seringapatam, 1224) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
236	Ae.	1224	Same as No. 232.	(A "khutb" struck at Seringapatam, 1224) : in single lined circle and ring of dots.
FORTY CASH.				
237	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 231, but letter ω (b) on the flag.	Same as No. 231, but date "70 (1225).
TWENTY CASH.				
238	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter ω (b) above the elephant.	Same as No. 232, but date "70 (1225).
239	" "	1225	Same as No. 238.	(A "zahra" struck at Nagar in the Mihdi year 1225).
PL. IV.				
TEN CASH.				
240	Ae.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter ω (b) above the elephant.	Same as No. 234, but date "70 (1225).

MUHAMMADAS FASOON—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
FIVE CASH.				
241	As.	1225	Same as No. 232, but letter ω (β) above the elephant.	Same as No. 235, but date ωm (1225).
242	"	1225	Figure of elephant standing right with letter ω (β) above : in single lined circle.	$\omega\text{m} \omega\text{m} \omega\text{m}$ (Struck at Feiz Hissar) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.
TWENTY CASH.				
243	As.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ω (β) above the elephant.	Same as No. 232, but date ωm (1226).
244	"	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ω (β) above the elephant.	Same as No. 239, but date ωm (1226).
TEN CASH.				
245	As.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ω (β) above the elephant.	$\omega\text{m} \omega\text{m} \omega\text{m} \omega\text{m} \omega\text{m}$ (A "Bahram" struck at Nagar in the Mélidi year 1226) : in single lined circle.
FIVE CASH.				
246	As.	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ω (β) above the elephant.	Same as No. 235, but date ωm (1226).
247	"	1226		A variant of No. 246.
248	"	1226	Same as No. 232, but letter ω (β) above the elephant.	$\omega\text{m} \omega\text{m} \omega\text{m}$ (An "akhtar" struck at Nagne, 1226) : in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

MUSLIMAN PERIOD—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
TIPU—cont.				
FIVE CASH—cont.				
249	As.	1226	Figure of an elephant standing right with letter ω (?) and date $\omega\omega$ (1226) above: in double lined circle.	$\omega\omega \omega\omega \omega\omega$ (A "Bulwam" struck at Feiz Hissar): in single lined circle.
250	As.	1226	Same as No. 249.	Same as No. 249, but $\omega\omega$ (Akhtiar) instead of $\omega\omega$ (Bahrām).
TWENTY CASH.				
251	As.	1227	Same as No. 232, ¹ but letter ω (?) above.	Same as No. 239, but date $\omega\omega$ (1227).
¹ On this coin the name $\omega\omega$ (Bahrām) has by some accident in the mint apparently been substituted for the usual name $\omega\omega$ (Akhtiar), and from a coin in a private collection the same mistake was made in the previous year.				
² Marston remarks that this is "probably the last specimen of his" (Tipu's) "coinage that has been preserved, and must have been struck within a month of his death; the year 1227 of his reign having begun on the 5th April 1799 and the storming of Seringapatam, on which occasion he fell, having happened on the 4th May of that year, being the anniversary of his accession." (New Orient., Pt. II, p. 724.) It would appear, however, that in reality it was in the year 1798 and not 1799 that the 15th year of his reign which on his coinage he distinguishes with the letter ω commenced. No coins smaller than the twenty cash piece have as yet been recorded, nor is any instance known of the occurrence of a forty cash.				

HINDU LINE RESTORED.

KRISHNA RAJA.				
PARODA.				
252	As.	?	Figures of Siva and Parvati seated side by side, the former holding the trisul.	$\omega\omega \text{ श्री ग्रीष्मेश}$ (Sri Krishna Raja (Nag.)): on a plain field. W. 4 grs., Pl. V.

Hixnu Loss RESTRICTION—continued.

HINDU LENDER'S NOTES—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
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KRISHNA RAJA—cont.

RUPEES—cont.

257	Ar.	†	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{a} (44).
258	„	1221	Same as No. 256, but date P^{a} (44) 21.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{a} (45).
259	„	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{a} (46).
260	„	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{a} (48).
261	„	1222	Same as No. 256, but date (1) P^{a} (1) 222.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{a} (64).
262	„	1229	Same as No. 256, but date (5) P^{a} (12) 29.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{a} (74).
263	„	1237	Same as No. 256, but date P^{a} (1237).	Same as No. 256, but year P^{a} (95). Pt. V.
264	„	1227	Same as No. 256, but date P^{a} (1227).	Same as No. 256, but year P^{a} (96).
265	„	1235	Same as No. 256, but date P^{a} (1235).	Same as No. 256, but year P^{a} (98).
266	„	1243	Same as No. 256, but date (10) P^{a} (12) 43.	Same as No. 256, but year P^{a} (99).
267	„	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but without date.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA—cont.				
HALF RUPEE.				
268	Ar.	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year 7... (3...). W. 45 grs., Pl. V.
269	o	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year 7P (74).
270	o	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year 71 (78).
271	o	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year 7P (84).
QUARTER RUPEE.				
272	Ar.	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year 7P (45). W. 45 grs., Pl. V.
273	o	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year 71 (46).
274	o	?	Same as No. 256, but without date.	Same as No. 256, but year 71 (76).
CHAMUNDI SERIES.				
QUARTER RUPEE.				
275	Ar.	1212	A figure of Chamundi, in a circle of dots.	كرشنا عداین - سلطان حیدر آباد (Krishna Udayan, year of the reign ? struck at Mysore in the year 1212). W. 44 grs.

HINDU LINGA RESOURCES—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA—cont.				
CHAMUNDI SERIES—cont.				
QUARTER RUPEE—cont.				
276	Ar.	1214	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date written (1214). Pl. V
277	“	1221	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date written (1221).
278	“	1243	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 275, but date written ¹ (1243).
ONE-MONTH RUPEE.				
279	Ar.	?	Same as No. 275.	obverse (Mayili kau, Kan.). W. 22 grs.
ONE-SIXTEENTH RUPEE.				
280	Ar.	?	Same as No. 275.	Same as No. 279. W. 13.5 grs.
FORTY CASH.				
281	Ar.	?	Figure of an elephant caparisoned standing left with $\text{S} \text{t} \text{r}$ (Sri) be- tween the sun and moon above.	obverse (Mayili kau, Kan. **). XL CASE. W. 13 grs.

¹ It is strange in this coin to find the date written from right to left and not in the usual manner.

HINDU LINE RESTORED - continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA—cont.				
TWENTY CASH.				
282	As.	?	Same as No. 281.	$\text{శ్రీ కృష్ణ రాజు మాయిలి కౌసి ప్పట్లు}$ (Krishna, Mayili kouasi ppettu, Kan.) xx CASH. W. 149 grs., Pl. V.
282.1	As.	?	Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 282, but with శ్రీ (Shri, Kan.) above.
283	As.	?	Figure of an elephant standing to left with trunk upraised and శ్రీ కృష్ణ రాజు (Krishna, Kan.) with శ్రీ (Shri, Kan.) and sun and moon above; in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	$\text{శ్రీ కృష్ణ రాజు మాయిలి కౌసి ప్పట్లు}$ (Krishna, Mayili kouasi ppettu, Kan.) xx CASH; in double lined circle with ring of dots between. Pl. V.
TEN CASH.				
284	As.	?	Same as No. 281.	$\text{శ్రీ కృష్ణ రాజు చుమ్మది మాయిలి కౌసి 10, కౌసి}$ (Krishna, Chumudi, Mayili kouasi 10, Kan.).
284.1	As.	?	Same as No. 283.	Same as No. 283, but శ్రీ (Shri, Kan.) for శ్రీ కృష్ణ (Shri, Kan.) and x CASH for xx CASH.
FIVE CASH.				
285	As.	?	Figure of an elephant standing left with sun and moon above; in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	$\text{శ్రీ కృష్ణ రాజు నాగి మాయిలి కౌసి 5}$ (Krishna, Raju, Nagi); in double lined circle with ring of dots between. W. 11.5, Pl. V.
286	As.	?	Same as No. 283.	$\text{శ్రీ కృష్ణ రాజు మాయిలి కౌసి 5}$ (Krishna, Mayili kouasi 5, Kan.); v CASH; in double lined circle with ring of dots between.

HINDU KING RESTORED—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA—cont.				
FIVE CASH—cont.				
287	Ae.	?	Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 286.
288	"	?	Same as No. 281.	Same as No. 286, but on (Ch., Kan.), and v. char. above the inscription.
TWENTY-FIVE CASH.				
(Undated Type.)				
289	Ae.	?	Figure of a lion standing left with right paw raised, and శ్రీ (Chamundi, Kan.) and శ్రీ (Sri, Kan.) above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	కృష్ణ (Krishna, Kan.) in circular centre with శ్రీ (Sri, Kan.) and ముఖీ (Mayaki) below (apparently, Kan.), xxv cash పుట్ట పుట్ట (struck at Mysore) in margin. W. 1.73 gm., Pl. V.
TWELVE-AND-A-HALF CASH.				
290	Ae.	?	Figure of a lion standing left with right paw raised and శ్రీ (Sri, Kan.) between the sun and moon above: in double lined circle with ring of dots between.	కృష్ణ (Krishna, Kan.), పుట్ట పుట్ట (struck at Mysore) (Pl. V., Kan.). W. 2.15 gm.
SIX-AND-A-QUARTER CASH.				
291	Ae.	?	Same as No. 290.	Same as No. 290, but without the numerals. W. 1.41 gm.

¹ In this series of coins two or three slight variations occur. In the one set, represented by Nos. 281, 283 and 287, the value of the piece in English occupies the obverse on the reverse; in the other represented by Nos. 282-1 and 288; this occurs in the top line in all but the 3.3 cash piece, the word పుట్ట (putta) appearing above it. Another slightly variant form of No. 282 also occurs which differs merely in the fact that the trunk of the elephant is slightly elevated though not so much so as in No. 283 and in some the long neck is added to the "Sri" while in others it is quillified.

HINDU LAKH RESTORED—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA—cont.				
TWENTY CASH.				
(Dated Type.)				
292	Ae.	1833	Same as No. 289, but in single lined circle, and with date 1833 below the lion.	₹ १० (Krishna, Kan.), ३० रुप्य (Struck at Mysore) : in field, with कृष्णराज (Krishna Raj) : रुप्य, xx cash in margin, the whole in a circle of dots.
293	o	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 292, but मिल for MILAY.
294	o	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 293.
295	o	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 293.
296	o	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 293.
297	o	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 293.
298	o	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 293. Pl. V.
299	o	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 293.
300	o	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 293.
301	o	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 293.

HINDU KING RESTORED—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA—cont.				
TEN CASH.				
302	Al.	1833	Same as No. 292.	₹ ₁₀ (Krishna, Kan.) 10 (Struck at Maihar 10 Eng.).
303	“	1833	Same as No. 292, but date 1833.	Same as No. 302.
304	“	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 302.
305	“	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 302.
306	“	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 302.
307	“	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 302.
308	“	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 302.
309	“	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 302.
310	“	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 302.
311	“	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 302.
312	“	1842	Same as No. 292, but date 1842.	Same as No. 302.
313	“	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 302.
FIVE CASH.				
314	Al.	1833	Same as No. 292.	Same as No. 302, but 5 (Eng.) instead of 10.

HINDU KING PEONKED—continued.

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA—cont.				
FIVE CASH.				
315	As.	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 314.
316	rr	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 314.
317	rr	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 314.
318	rr	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 314.
319	rr	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 314.
320	rr	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 314.
321	rr	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 314.
322	rr	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 314.
323	rr	1842	Same as No. 292, but date 1842.	Same as No. 314.
324	rr	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 314.
Two-and-a-Half Cash.				
325	As.	1830	Same as No. 292.	Same as No. 302, but 2½ (Eng.) instead of 10.
326	rr	1834	Same as No. 292, but date 1834.	Same as No. 325.
327	rr	1835	Same as No. 292, but date 1835.	Same as No. 325.

HINDU LINE RESTORED—*continued.*

No.	Metal.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
KRISHNA RAJA— <i>cont.</i>				
TWO-AND-A-HALF CASH— <i>cont.</i>				
328	Ae.	1836	Same as No. 292, but date 1836.	Same as No. 325.
329	“	1837	Same as No. 292, but date 1837.	Same as No. 325.
330	“	1838	Same as No. 292, but date 1838.	Same as No. 325.
331	“	1839	Same as No. 292, but date 1839.	Same as No. 325.
332	“	1840	Same as No. 292, but date 1840.	Same as No. 325.
333	“	1841	Same as No. 292, but date 1841.	Same as No. 325.
334	“	1842	Same as No. 292, but date 1842.	Same as No. 325.
335	“	1843	Same as No. 292, but date 1843.	Same as No. 325.

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5	..	F P	2	2	13
16	..	F P	2	2	18
20	..	F P	2	2	19
21	..	F P	2	2	19
22	..	F P	2	2	20
24	..	F P	2	2	23
62	Al.	1638 1650	2	Kantinava Narasa Raja.	23
63	..	F	Seringapatam (2) (2)	Haider, Tipu.	24
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127	..	1217	Seringapatam.	..	32
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167	"	1216	Farakhtab Hissar.	"	39
169	"	1216	Farskhi.	"	39
170	"	1216	Seringapatam.	"	39

PLATE IV.

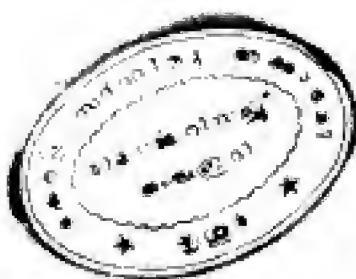
No.	Metal.	Date.	Mint.	Prince.	Page.
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179	"	1217	Farakht.	"	40
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295	"	F	(1)	"	57
299	"	F	"	"	58
300	"	1230	6	"	59

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IV



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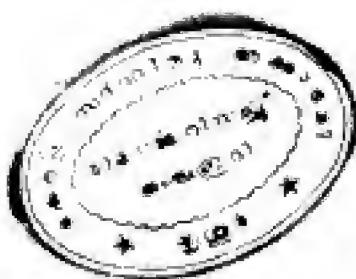
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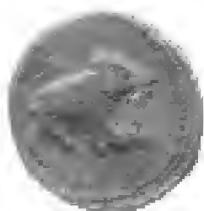
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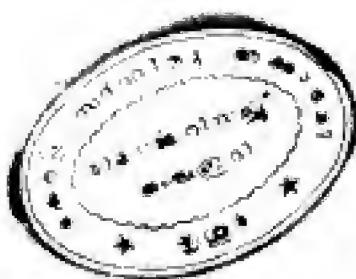
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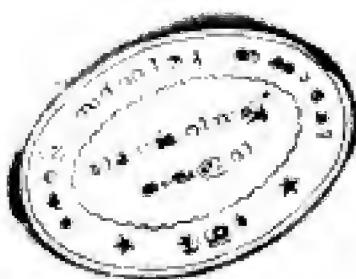
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